

Introductory Pāḷi Course

by

Ven Digana Sugatavaṃsa

Vandanā

Salutation to the Buddha

*Namo Tassa Bhagavato Arahato
Sammā Sambuddhassa*

Homage to the Blessed One, the Perfected
One, the Fully Enlightened One.

Lesson 12

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1. Declension of Masculine, *Akārānta* Nouns

阳性名词的曲用

1.6 Genitive or Possessive Case (of)

Chatṭhī

属格

Declension of Genitive Case (of)

Chaṭṭhī 属格阳性名词的曲用

- The case ending **–ssa** is added to the stem to form the **Genitive Case singular**
- The case ending **–ānam** is added to form the **Genitive Case plural**
- A noun thus inflected expressed the idea **“belonging to”, “of”**
- It is like the **“s”** in English
- Usually denoted as **“Gen.”**
- Declension is similar to the Dative Case (to, for)

Genitive Case (of) *Chatṭhī*

Stem	Singular	Plural
<i>nara</i> (man)	<i>nara</i> + <i>ssa</i> = <i>nara</i> <i>ssa</i> (of the man; the man's)	<i>nara</i> + <i>ānaṃ</i> = <i>narānaṃ</i> (of the men; the men's)
<i>dhīvara</i> (fisherman)	<i>dhīvara</i> + <i>ssa</i> = <i>dhīvara</i> <i>ssa</i> (of the fisherman; the fisherman's)	<i>dhīvara</i> + <i>ānaṃ</i> = <i>dhīvarānaṃ</i> (of the fishermen; the fishermen's)

Genitive Case (of) *Chaṭṭhī*

Stem	Singular	Plural
<i>tāpasa</i> (hermit)	<i>tāpasa</i> + <i>ssa</i> = <i>tāpasassa</i> (of the hermit; the hermit's)	<i>tāpasa</i> + <i>ānaṃ</i> = <i>tāpasānaṃ</i> (of the hermits; the hermits')
<i>amacca</i> (minister)	<i>amacca</i> + <i>ssa</i> = <i>amaccassa</i> (of the minister; the minister's)	<i>amacca</i> + <i>ānaṃ</i> = <i>amaccānaṃ</i> (of the ministers; the ministers')

How does *Chaṭṭhī* Case Noun Express Ownership?

The *Chaṭṭhī* case noun is placed **in front of the noun that it owns**

- e.g. when placed in front of the subject (*Paṭhamā*), the *Chaṭṭhī* case noun becomes the owner of the subject
 - kumārassa mātulo -> the boy's uncle

Chaṭṭhī *Paṭhamā*

Expressing *Nara's* Ownership of *Putta* in Various Cases (Singular)

Case	Declension	<i>Pāḷi</i>	English
<i>Paṭhamā</i> (Sub.)	<i>putto</i>	<i>narassa putto</i>	the man's son
<i>Dutiyā</i> (Obj.)	<i>puttaṃ</i>	<i>narassa puttaṃ</i>	a/the man's son
<i>Tatiyā</i> (Ins. - by, with, through)	<i>puttena</i>	<i>narassa puttena</i>	with the man's son
<i>Catutthī</i> (Dat. – to, for)	<i>puttāya / puttassa</i>	<i>narassa puttāya narassa puttassa</i>	to/for the man's son
<i>Pañcamī</i> (Abl. – from)	<i>puttā/ puttamhā/ puttasmā</i>	<i>narassa puttā narassa puttamhā narassa puttasmā</i>	from the man's son
<i>Sattamī</i> (Loc. – in, on, at)	<i>putte / puttamhi / puttasmim</i>	<i>narassa putte narassa puttamhi narassa puttasmim</i>	on the man's son

Expressing *Nara's* Ownership of *Putta* in Various Cases (Plural)

Case	Declension	<i>Pāḷi</i>	English
<i>Paṭhamā</i> (Sub.)	<i>puttā</i>	<i>narānaṃ puttā</i>	the men's sons
<i>Dutiyā</i> (Obj.)	<i>putte</i>	<i>narānaṃ putte</i>	the men's sons
<i>Tatiyā</i> (Ins. - by, with, through)	<i>puttebhi</i> / <i>puttehi</i>	<i>narānaṃ puttebhi</i> <i>narānaṃ puttehi</i>	with the men's sons
<i>Catutthī</i> (Dat. – to, for)	<i>puttānaṃ</i>	<i>narānaṃ puttānaṃ</i>	to/for the men's sons
<i>Pañcamī</i> (Abl. – from)	<i>puttebhi</i> / <i>puttehi</i>	<i>narānaṃ puttebhi</i> <i>narānaṃ puttehi</i>	from the men's sons
<i>Sattamī</i> (Loc. – in, on, at)	<i>puttesu</i>	<i>narānaṃ puttesu</i>	on the men's sons

Sentence Construction (*vākyā*)

Genitive Case (of) *Chaṭṭhī*

1. *Chaṭṭhī* in front of *Paṭhamā*

Narānaṃ puttā āhāraṃ bhunjanti.

Cha, Ba Paṭ, Ba Dut, Ek K, Ba

the men's | sons | food | eat

The men's sons eat food.

2. *Chaṭṭhī* in front of *Dutiyā*

Naro Buddhassa dhammaṃ passati.

Paṭ, Ek Cha, Ek Dut, Ek K, Ek

the man | the Buddha's | doctrine | sees

The man sees the Buddha's doctrine.

Genitive Case (of) *Chaṭṭhī*

3a. *Chaṭṭhī* in front of *Tatīyā*

Sāvakaṃ narāṇaṃ puttehi [saddhim] gāmaṃ gacchanti.

Paṭ, Ba

Cha, Ba + Tat, Ba

Dut, Ek

K, Ba

the disciples | with the men's sons | the village | go

The disciples go to the village with the men's sons.

3b. *Chaṭṭhī* in front of *Karaṇa*

Sāvakaṃ narāṇaṃ kakacehi rukkhaṃ chindanti.

Paṭ, Ba

Cha, Ba + Kar, Ba

Dut, Ek

K, Ek

the disciples | with the men's saws | the tree | cut

The disciples cut the tree with the men's saws.

Genitive Case (of) *Chaṭṭhī*

4. *Chaṭṭhī* in front of *Catutthī*

Sāvakaṃ narānaṃ puttānaṃ dhammaṃ desenti

Paṭ, Ba

Cha, Ba + Cat, Ba

Dut, Ek

K, Ba

the disciples | to the men's sons | the doctrine | preach

The disciples preach the doctrine to the men's sons.

5. *Chaṭṭhī* in front of *Pañcamī*

Buddho upāsakassa puttamhā bhattaṃ labhati.

Paṭ, Ek

Cha, Ek + Pañ, Ek

Dut, Ek

K, Ek

the Buddha | from the layman's son | rice | receives

The Buddha receives rice from the layman's son.

Genitive Case (of) *Chaṭṭhī*

6a. *Chaṭṭhī* in front of *Sattamī*

Buddho Anāthapiṇḍikassa vihāre viharati.

Paṭ, Ek

Cha, Ek + Sat, Ek

K, Ek

the Buddha | in Anathapindika's monastery | lives

The Buddha lives in Anathapindika's monastery.

6b. *Chaṭṭhī* in front of *Sattamī*

Sāvakaṃ narāṇaṃ vihāresu viharanti.

Paṭ, Ba

Cha, Ba + Sat, Ba

K, Ba

the disciples | in the men's monastery | live

The disciples live in the men's monastery.

Special Note: *Chaṭṭhī* and *Catutthī*

<i>Vibhātti</i>	Case	<i>Ekavacana</i> Singular	<i>Bahuvacana</i> Plural
<i>Catutthī</i>	Dat. –to, for	–āya / –ssa	–ānaṃ
<i>Chaṭṭhī</i>	Gen. –of, ('s)	–ssa	–ānaṃ

- Both *Chaṭṭhī* and *Catutthī* are declined similarly
- When both *Chaṭṭhī* and *Catutthī* appear in the same sentence,
 - have to **read carefully** to understand the meaning
 - there could be **more than 1 way** to interpret the sentence

Chaṭṭhī and Catutthī

Example 1:

Ācariyo puttassa narassa āhāraṃ dadāti.

Cha or *Cat* *Cha* or *Cat*

Case 1: *puttassa* is *Chaṭṭhī*, then *narassa* is *Catutthī*

→ The teacher gives food **to the son's man**.

Case 2: *puttassa* is *Catutthī*, then *narassa* is *Chaṭṭhī*

→ The teacher gives **the man's** food **to the son**.

- Both can be correct, but
- Case 2 is correct for all definitions of “man”
- Case 1, the “**son's man**”, is correct only if “man” refers specifically to soldier, worker or male servant (old English)

Chaṭṭhī and Catutthī

Example 2:

Brāhmaṇo puttassa ācariyassa pāsāṇaṃ dadāti.

Cha or *Cat* *Cha* or *Cat*

Case 1: *puttassa* is *Chaṭṭhī*, then *ācariyassa* is *Catutthī*

→ The brahmin gives the stone **to the son's teacher.**

Case 2: *puttassa* is *Catutthī*, then *ācariyassa* is *Chaṭṭhī*

→ The brahmin gives the **teacher's** stone **to the son.**

- both Cases are possible
- have to interpret and choose the correct one according to context

Chaṭṭhī and Catutthī

Example 2:

Brāhmaṇo puttassa ācariyassa pāsāṇaṃ dadāti.

Cha or *Cat* *Cha* or *Cat*

Case 1: The brahmin gives the stone **to the son's teacher.**

Case 2: The brahmin gives the **teacher's** stone **to the son.**

- if we are talking about the brahmin paying the teacher “school fees” or giving a gift to thank the teacher, then it will be **Case 1**
- if, for example, the brahmin has found the teacher's lost stone, and he passes it to his son to return to the teacher, then it will be **Case 2**

Declension Summary

<i>Vibhātti</i>	Case	<i>Ekavacana</i> Singular	<i>Bahuvacana</i> Plural
<i>Paṭhamā</i>	Sub.	–o	–ā
<i>Dutiyā</i>	Obj.	–aṃ	–e
<i>Tatīyā/ Karaṇa</i>	Ins. –by, with, through	–ena	–ebhi / –ehi
<i>Catutthī</i>	Dat. –to, for	–āya / –ssa	–ānaṃ
<i>Pañcamī</i>	Abl. –from	–ā / –mhā / –smā	–ebhi / –ehi
<i>Chaṭṭhī</i>	Gen. –of ('s)	–ssa	–ānaṃ